

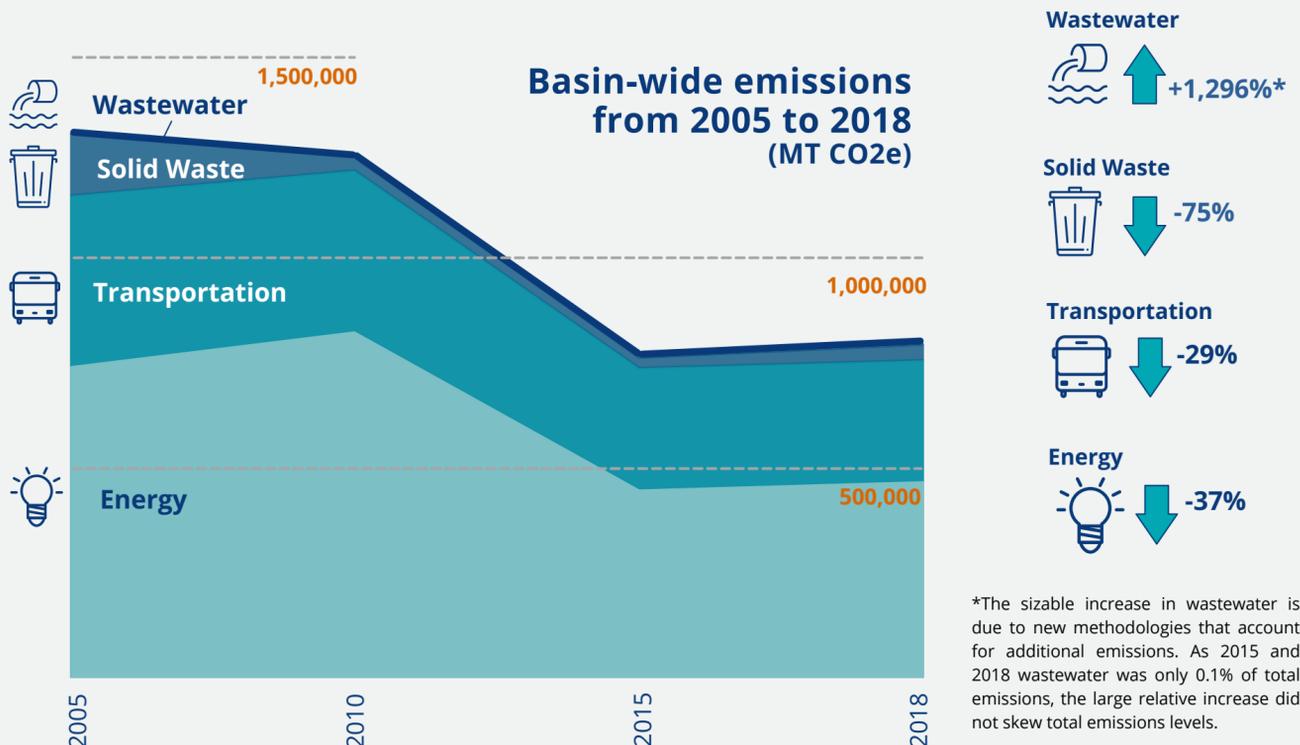
Lake Tahoe Basin

EMISSIONS & SEQUESTRATION

TOTAL 2018 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS: ~800,000 MT CO₂e

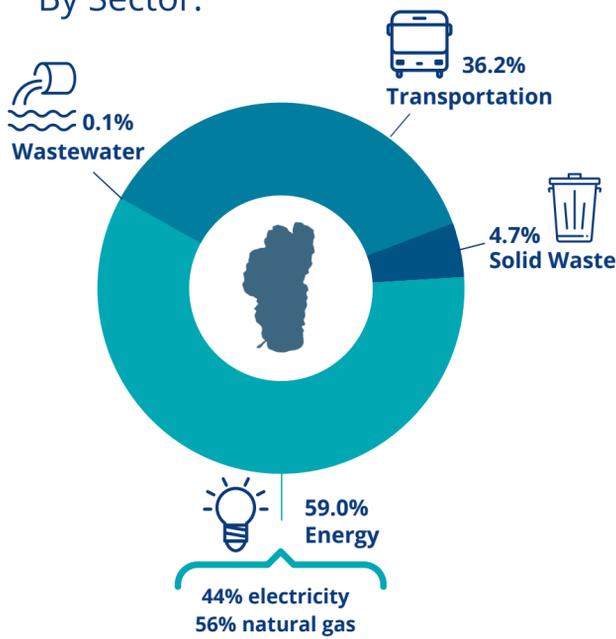
Over half of the emissions in the Lake Tahoe Basin come from energy. Energy + transportation account for over 95% of total emissions in the basin.

Emissions decreased from 2005 to 2018, but slightly increased from 2015 to 2018.

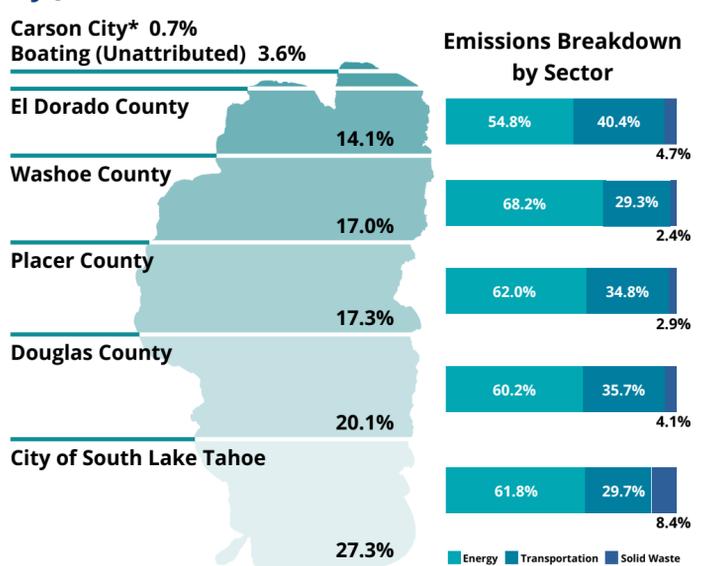


2018 EMISSIONS BREAKDOWN

By Sector:



By Jurisdiction:



*The rural portion of Carson City's emissions (within the Tahoe Basin) all come from the Transportation sector.

2014-2018 CARBON SEQUESTRATION

Forest Sequestration in the Tahoe Basin:

Resilient forests are carbon sinks. Fire-suppressed forests are carbon sources.



Carbon Sequestration is an emerging science

The wide range in carbon values for the Tahoe Basin is a result of the variation in forest carbon model outputs, as well as unknown meadow condition status.

Meadow Sequestration in the Tahoe Basin:

Meadows sequester more carbon per acre than forests, but meadows are a diminishing resource as they dry out and are converted into forests.



Meadows have the potential to play a very important role in carbon sequestration.



REDUCING EMISSIONS IS CRUCIAL

If no further action is taken to continue reducing emissions, overall emissions in the basin are forecast to increase 5.7% by 2045.

CARBON ACCOUNTING BALANCE (2018)

Emissions



-800,000 MT CO₂e

Sequestration



+300,000 to +1,000,000 MT CO₂e*

NET BALANCE =
-500,000 to +200,000
MT CO₂e*

*The wide range in 2018 carbon sequestration values for the Tahoe Basin is a result of the variation in forest carbon outputs compared in this analysis, as well as unknown meadow condition status.